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REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 047 Supp 059 *7 March 1980*

Reportage on Events in Iran

Developments Concerning Hostages, U.S. Relations 1
Council Discussion of Hostage Handover 1
AFP on Council Meeting 1
Officials' Remarks on Situation 1
Bani-Sadr on AFP Interview 2
Tehran on AFP Interview 2
Qotbzadeh on Handover, Tomseth 3
Commission's Meeting With Qotbzadeh 4
Students' AFP Interview 4
BBC on Situation 5
Marchers' Resolution on Hostages 5
More on Hostage Situation [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 7 Mar] 6
'Fresh Evidence' Against U.S. 7
Documents on Shah's Crimes 7
Tehran Denies Reports on Al-Qadhdhafi Agreement on Hostages 8
Bani-Sadr Activities in Tehran, Kerman Reported 9
Report on Trip 9
Message to Revolution Guards 9
Sections of Imam Khomeyni's Office Dissolved 10
Khalkhali Says Land Reforms To End Feudalism [TIMES 20 Feb] 11
Army Offers Military Facilities to Civilians [SOBH-E AZADEGAN 27 Feb] 12
INA: Pipelines Supplying Abadan Refinery Blown Up 12
Kurdish Democratic Party Submits Peace Proposal [XINHUA] 12
International Developments Reported, Discussed 13
Afghan Liberation Front Organized 13
Carter's 'Apology to Israel' 13
Iraqi Embassy Staff Reduction 14
Violence in Saudi Arabia 15
Western 'Plots' in Gulf 15
Ayet on Pakistan Revolution [TIMES 20 Feb] 16
Wheat Agreement Signed With Australia [TIMES 20 Feb] 17
Arrival of FRG Delegation [TIMES 20 Feb] 17
National Voice of Iran Discusses Elections, 'Feudal Lords' 17
Attack on SAVAKists' Plots 17
Protection of Farmers 18

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING HOSTAGES, U.S. RELATIONS

Council Discussion of Hostage Handover

LD062037 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council had a meeting tonight. At the end of the meeting, the council spokesman said that the members of the commission will meet the hostages.

Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said after the meeting of the Revolution Council that the council discussed the proposal made by the Muslim students concerning the handing over of the hostages. He added that a commission will study how the handover is to be carried out.

AFP on Council Meeting

NC061835 Paris AFP in English 1827 GMT 6 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 6 (AFP)--Iran's Revolutionary Council today unanimously accepted the request by the militants holding 50 Americans hostages here that the council take charge of the captives.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said the methods for handing over the hostages would be finalized tomorrow.

It seemed likely that the United Nations commission, in Tehran to conduct an inquiry into the former shah's regime, would meet the hostages over the weekend.

Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr also told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that the five-man UN commission would be able to see all hostages, but that the hostages must provide testimony.

The breakthrough, the most dramatic since the hostages were seized on November 4, occurred after Mr. Bani-Sadr met with Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. The meeting's results were immediately hailed as a victory for Mr. Bani-Sadr.

Officials' Remarks on Situation

JN070634 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpts] Following the Revolution Council's session last night, president of the republic, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, stated that the normalization of Iranian-U.S. relations has nothing to do with the fate of the U.S. hostages. He added that the United States must admit its past crimes, must undertake not to intervene in Iran's domestic affairs and must pledge not to oppose the request for the extradition of the deposed shah.

In another development, Dr Hasan Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, said at the end of the session that the council discussed the request made by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy concerning the handing over of the hostages to the council. He added that the council approved this and decided to form a committee to discuss the process by which the hostages in the den of U.S. espionage will be handed over.

On the meeting between the UN commission investigating the crimes of the deposed shah and the hostages, Dr Habibi said that the meeting will take place at the request of the Islamic Republic of Iran and that the commission members will meet the hostages as witnesses.

Commenting on this, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that the meeting between the commission members and the hostages will take place very soon.

Bani-Sadr AFP Interview

NC062253 Paris AFP in English 2255 GMT 6 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, March 6 (AFP)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr indicated today that the policy of making the release of the American hostages dependent on the Iranian Parliament, to be elected later this month, might not be final.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr. Bani-Sadr said: "The decision that the freeing of the hostages is dependent on Parliament has been taken for the moment". But he added: "For the future, I don't know".

His statement followed a startling request by militants holding about 50 Americans hostage at the U.S. Embassy here that the Iranian Revolutionary Council take charge of the captives.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said he had informed the commission that it would be able to see the hostages, but stressed that it would have to listen to their "testimony".

Mr. Bani-Sadr also said the normalization of Iranian-U.S. relations depended on American policies, not on the hostages. "If the Americans change their expansionist policies" and if "they don't intervene in the affairs of others, relations will be normalized," he said.

About Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Mr. Bani-Sadr reaffirmed Iran's firm commitment to push for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. "To achieve this end, we will do everything, that we can, including supplying aid to the Afghan rebels," he said. But he indicated that he was more preoccupied by domestic, rather than international issues.

"What concerns me are the parliamentary elections", he said. The first round of the elections are to start March 14. Mr. Bani-Sadr also announced intentions to hold a referendum on disarming certain political groups opposing the Iranian Revolution.

Tehran on AFP Interview

LD070621 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, in an interview with AFP yesterday, said: The international commission of inquiry will meet the hostages; it should, however, await their testimony.

Bani-Sadr said: I told them: You can meet the hostages but you should also ask them to testify. Regarding the response of the commission to these remarks, Bani-Sadr said that the members of the commission had agreed.

The president of Iran said: Normalizing the relations between Iran and United States has nothing to do with the fate of the hostages but depends on the U.S. policy regarding Iran's dependence. Bani-Sadr said: If the Americans change their expansionist policy and not interfere in the affairs of others, relations will be normalized.

Concerning the three conditions for the release of the hostages on which, according to Bani-Sadr, Iran's future Parliament would decide, the president stressed that the fulfillment of these three conditions could bring about the possibility of the establishment of relations between the two countries.

We point out that Bani-Sadr's three conditions were that the United States should confess to its past crimes in Iran, guarantee that it will no longer interfere in Iran's affairs and not disagree with the extradition of the deposed shah. Bani-Sadr added: The Parliament will not have any difficulty in deciding. The Parliament will be the indicator of the alertness of the nation. The Parliament will decide in favor of Iran and could not decide otherwise.

Concerning the Majles elections, Bani-Sadr stressed: I will take care to see that the elections are free and without cheating. Bani-Sadr also said that in the near future he may hold a referendum on disarming some of the armed groups that are opposed to the revolution and the government. Bani-Sadr stressed: I am against disarming the nation but an armed nation is not constituted by armed groups that oppose each other. Bani-Sadr admitted that he had not made a final decision about the referendum. He said that the nation could not be asked to go to polling stations repeatedly.

Regarding Afghanistan, Bani-Sadr said: Iran will continue its efforts aimed at the exit of Soviet forces from that country. Dr Bani-Sadr said: We will do whatever we can in order to achieve this goal.

Qotbzadeh on Handover, Tomseth

LD062058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2041 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council had a meeting tonight during which the country's current affairs were discussed and debated. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Council spokesman answered questions put to him by correspondents after the meeting. Commenting on the handing over of the hostages to the Revolution Council, he said: The ways in which the handover is to take place will be determined later. However, it is intended that the handover should take place.

Referring to the meeting between the members of commission and the hostages, the spokesman said: This meeting will take place at the request of the Iranian Government; the hostages will be met as witnesses.

After the council meeting tonight, Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh also gave a brief interview. He said: The Revolution Council in its meeting tonight discussed the students' proposal regarding the handing over of the hostages to the Revolution Council, and adopted certain decisions in this respect. He added: The Revolution Council plans to set up a commission to study the handover process. The foreign minister also pointed out that the members of the commission of inquiry will shortly meet the hostages.

In reply to a question by a correspondent concerning the request by the Revolution Court summoning Tomseth, one of the U.S. diplomats, Qotbzadeh said: We shall respond to this request decisively.

Commission's Meeting With Qotbzadeh

LD061712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the members of the international commission of inquiry into the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and America met the foreign minister this morning at the Foreign Ministry and discussed the question of the continued work of the commission.

After the meeting, the Iranian foreign minister announced: The members of the commission were asked to prolong their stay in Tehran in order to continue their work and also to meet the hostages and the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy so that their work may come to fruition.

Students' AFP Interview

NC071107 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 7 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 7 (AFP)--Islamic student militants at the United States Embassy here said they would continue for the present to occupy the buildings once the 50 American hostages they have been holding there since last Nov 4 were handed over to Iran's Revolutionary Council.

The students, who yesterday asked the council to assume custody of the hostages, said in a telephone interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that the step had been decided after "a lot of pressure".

A tense student spokesman said [word indistinct] that it was not yet known when they would be meeting with the ad hoc committee, set up by the Revolutionary Council last night to take delivery of the hostages.

Neither could he say when the hostages (?would) meet the United Nations commission that is here to investigate the former regime of the deposed shah.

Outside the embassy, meanwhile, an excited crowd continued to demonstrate support for the students, chanting "death to America", "up with the revolution", and "long live Khomeyni".

The demonstrators seemed depressed at the prospect of the hostages leaving the embassy after four months. Some of them were chanting "handing over the hostages is a compromise." By the end of the morning the crowed had dwindled to only a few hundreds.

Meanwhile inside the embassy enclosure, where about 100 students were in evidence, similar gloom prevailed. Moving in procession around the courtyard, they intoned an improvised Persian lament, in which could be heard such phrases as: "No compromise, no compromise, neither with the East nor with the West...oppressed peoples of the world, arise.... We have written the history of the revolution with our blood and with the blood of the American enemy...."

The song concluded with the warning: "We will continue our struggle till our martyrs are avenged."

BBC on Situation

TA070719 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Mar 80 TA

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] For more than four months now, the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have been hoping for some sign that their ordeal might soon be over. And now at last there appear to be grounds for guarded optimism at the news that the students occupying the embassy are handing over responsibility for the hostages to Iran's Revolutionary Council. But as Alex Brody reports from Tehran, although the hostages may soon be leaving the embassy compound, it will not be for freedom.

[Begin recording] The government now has the problem of finding somewhere to put them, for the students appear to have ruled out a simple changing of the guard at the embassy. They say they are giving up the hostages, not the embassy. They will stay put and the government must remove the hostages. Once the hostages are removed, there should be no more obstacles to them being seen by the U.S. commission. And once that visit is over, the commission's work in Iran is complete. The relinquishing of control by the students took everyone by surprise including government members, but there should be a long way still to go before the hostages can be released. First there is the commission's report. Even if that report condemns both the shah and the United States, there is still President Bani-Sadr's condition, one of which is that the United States admits its guilt. Also, Ayatollah Khomeyni has said Parliament will decide the hostages' fate, but Parliament, not elected yet, is not likely to sit before April. There is, however, one condition for the release of the hostages which has been overlooked recently--the original demand for the return of the shah. If the commission's report is a damning indictment of the shah, it could put a lot of pressure on Panama to agree to extradite him. If that happens, then it will be Iran's turn to compromise, for Panamanian law forbids extradition of anyone facing the death penalty. [end recording]

Marchers' Resolution on Hostages

LD071116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Text] During today's Friday congregational prayers an 11-point resolution concerning the thanksgiving march for the recovery of the imam of the nation, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was issued. While expressing unbounded thanks and gratitude to the one God for the complete recovery of the imam of the nation, the hope of the world's meek and deprived, particularly the Muslim nations, the resolution backs and supports the revolutionary actions of the Islamic Revolution of Iran's council in purging departments and offices of malevolent and counterrevolutionary individuals, the revolutionary two-stage plan of the elections to the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the reduction of the [Iranian new year] holidays to 5 days and, while extolling the deeds of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, demands the revelation of positive and negative documents from the U.S. spy nest.

In addition to denouncing the acts of aggression by the Eastern and Western superpowers against the meek nations of the world, other points of the resolution state: In accordance with the command of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we demand the extradition of the traitor, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and the retrieval of the wealth which he has plundered and, in carrying out this command by the imam, we will not retreat a single step.

The power to decide the fate of the hostages, in accordance with the command by the imam of the nation, rests with the Islamic Consultative Assembly, which consists of the true representatives of the oppressed people of our country, and no one has the right to interfere in this business.

The resolution also completely supports the plan for the disarming of political groups.

More on Hostage Situation

LD071007 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Amit Roy dispatch: "Iran Deal on Hostage Custody"]

[Text] Tehran--Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council yesterday agreed to take over the "guardianship" of the 49 American hostages held at the United States Embassy by students.

But the precise effect of this development was not clear last night as a spokesman for the students said they would not be moving out of the embassy.

Asked how the Revolutionary Council could assume responsibility for the hostages if the students refused to leave the embassy, the spokesman told me: "It's up to the Revolutionary Council."

One possibility is that the hostages may be moved from the embassy to somewhere else in Tehran.

Three other American diplomats, including Mr Bruce Laingen, the U.S. charge d'affaires, have been confined to the Foreign Ministry since Nov. 4, the day the embassy was occupied by the students.

Mr Qotbzadeh, Iran's foreign minister, said last night, that the "exact modality" of the transfer of the guardianship of the hostages would be decided today.

"There is no problem," he said.

The United Nations commission, which is in Iran investigating alleged crimes of the shah, would meet the hostages "as soon as the first step is cleared up," said Mr Qotbzadeh.

Asked whether yesterday's developments would speed up the release of the hostages, he replied: "You are jumping too much ahead.

"Our position about the hostages is rather clear. They are the hostages and they remain the hostages."

A source close to the United Nations commission said that Mr Qotbzadeh was able to persuade its members to stay on in Iran by giving them advance warning of the students' statement relinquishing guardianship of the hostages.

As a result, commission members' luggage, taken out of the Hilton Hotel ready for departure, was brought back.

The commission members had the impression that the Revolutionary Council would take full responsibility for the hostages.

"That would be an important qualitative change," the commission source stated. "Now Dr Waldheim (UN secretary-general) can deal government to government over the hostages, which he could not before. The next step is the release of the hostages.

Other sources said a commission visit to the Americans could come as early as today. But they said the latest developments did not necessarily mean an early release date for the hostages.

The revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has said such a decision must be taken by Iran's Parliament which will not assemble until April.

A student said they still opposed a visit by the UN commission to the hostages but were prepared to pass responsibility for the hostages to the government.

The students said their decision to relinquish control of the hostages was taken without consultation with Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The ayatollah had a meeting yesterday morning with President Bani-Sadr, but there were no firm indications it was connected with the hostage issue.

'Fresh Evidence' Against U.S.

LD062112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2043 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy published fresh evidence this afternoon concerning the world-devouring United States and its plots in Iran. A student spokesman said: The evidence relates to world-devouring U.S. imperialism, the Islamic revolution's enemy number one, condemning and supporting a middle-of-the-road policy, aimed at weakening and countering the imam's revolutionary line.

Also, according to a correspondent of the Voice and Profile of Iran, following the unexpected publication of the statement by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy with regard to the handing over of the U.S. hostages to the Revolution Council, various groups of people gathered in front of the espionage den asking the students to remain at the espionage den and to keep the hostages. The same report says these groups stayed in front of the espionage den until an hour ago.

Documents on Shah's Crimes

LD061412 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] 'Alireza Nowbari, the governor of the Central Bank of Iran, today released documents relating to the crimes and misappropriations in Iran by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi following direct talks with the members of the international commission of inquiry investigating the crimes of the deposed shah in Wednesday, 27 February. The governor of the Central Bank also stated that, although the documents in hand represent only a part of the former shah's corruption and degeneration and that one would need years to collect and collate all the documents relating to the crimes of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, nevertheless the Central Bank of Iran, as in the past, will continue its daily-increasing work to compile these documents. The documents issued by the Central Bank of Iran are as follows:

Six instances of destroying evidence and documents relating to misappropriation and crimes; 3 instances of giving financial gifts to the Baudouin Foundation in Belgium; 3 documents indicating that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has used all natural resources for his own pomposity; 11 instances of aid to South African puppets; 4 instances of illegal use of the exclusive funds belonging to the shrine of Imam Reza [religions endowment funds]; 6 instances of illegal payments of huge sums to General Mozayyeni, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's agent in the Gorgan region; 6 instances of loans advanced to Iran national airlines corporations by the Pahlavi family; 7 instances of loans advanced to Iranian banks by the Pahlavi family;

14 instances of bribes to Henry Kissinger; 4 instances of dispatching Iranian troops to the Sultanate of Oman; 14 instances of bribes to General Nasiri, the head of SAVAK; 11 instances of illegal loans to the former king of Albania; 12 instances of transactions with Spiro Agnew; 11 instances of transferring embassy deposits to the private accounts of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; 3 instances of the transfer of the Pahlavi Foundation's deposits, a nonprofit organization, to private bank accounts; 10 instances of the transfer of government deposits to private bank accounts; 8 instances of employing American thugs; 5 instances of giving gifts to American congressmen; 7 instances of receiving arms in exchange for oil; 7 instances of confiscating the nation's wealth by transferring money abroad; 7 documents indicating that Kermit Roosevelt had been purchasing arms as the shah's agent; 7 instances of the transfer of money abroad by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; 4 instances of the transfer of funds in favor of Gerald Ford; 9 instances of reports by the international commission of jurists on violations of human rights in Iran; 18 documents indicating that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi had misappropriated huge sums of funds belonging to the Iranian nation; (?several) instances of Iranian Government money having gone into Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's pocket; 3 instances of thefts by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; 4 instances of Pahlavi Foundation; 4 instances of gifts to Rockefeller; 7 instances of Pahlavi Foundation aid to Grady; 10 instances of consequences of the land reform, seven instances of what Mohammad Reza Pahlavi understood by a charity organization; 3 instances of establishing model villages to settle Israeli farmers; 3 instances of sending money to the former Afghan king on orders from Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; 2 instances of request for aid from the deposed shah by John Lindsay, the mayor of New York, for a private company; 3 instances of destroying the people's slums by using the armed forces and mercenaries; 3 instances of illegal withdrawal of public funds by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; 3 instances of orders issued by Mohammad Reza Pahlvi to transfer public land to his brother; 13 instances of one suspected carpet transaction with David Rockeffer [as heard]; 3 instances of services [words indistinct]; 42 documents relating to looting the country's wealth and depositing $30 million in Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's bank account; 5 instances of CIA activities in Iran; 8 documents indicating that Mohammad Reza Pahlavi approved individuals and thugs to punish revolutionaries; 26 documents of misappropriation of oil revenue by the deposed shah and his family; 10 instances of transferring foreign exchange from the country by the Pahlavi family; 4 documents indicating that the Tehran prosecutor issued an order against the deposed shah for usurping land in the sum of 300 billion rials; and 385 documents of complaint regarding Kish Island.

In conclusion, 'Alirez Nowbari added that more important documents will be presented to the public within the next 3 days.

TEHRAN DENIES REPORTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI AGREEMENT ON HOSTAGES

JN070735 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Concerning some rumors that have been circulated in Lebanon, the Arabic section of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Radio has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Ye who believe: If a wicked person comes to you with any news, ascertain the truth lest ye harm people unwittingly and afterward become full of repentance for what ye have done [Koranic verse].

At a time when the giant Islamic revolution's strength is increasing, when our heroic people are facing imperialism and its agents in the region, when the voice of the revolution, which resounds from the aspirations and hopes of every deprived person, has become the voice of all the world's oppressed, certain suspect elements, which are strategically associated with the course of colonialism and are the Islamic revolution's enemies, are attempting to disseminate rumors against the voice of right and the oppressed, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which undertook to communicate the voice of our giant revolution to the Arab peoples in all sincerity, responsibility and precision. These enemies hope to reduce the effective role played by the Arabic section in making the Arab Muslim peoples aware of the truth. Indeed, these enemies are acting in accordance with the demands of the masters and their followers, who were shaken by this resounding voice, which answers the calls of millions of the oppressed masses.

Indeed, these enemies also hope to prevent these Arab Muslim masses from listening to their resounding voice.

The latest of these desperate attempts was the dissemination of rumors by these elements in Lebanon, which say that the Arabic section in Iran has quoted statements by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi concerning the release of Imam Musa as-Sadr in exchange for the release of the hostages.

These rumors, which are unfounded, only show that imperialism is fumbling about aimlessly and that imperialism's only goal is to fight the revolution, its achievements and its call for revolution against the oppressors.

While we deny these lies and rumors, we call on the Arab Muslim masses to take the complete truth from the Voice of the Islamic Republic and not from the mouths of agents and hirelings. We are confident that such rumors will only serve to make the Arab peoples, who believe in Islam and support our giant revolution, more relentless, more united with our revolution and more immune to destructive thoughts.

BANI-SADR ACTIVITIES IN TEHRAN, KERMAN REPORTED

Report on Trip

LD061156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, was received this morning by the leader of the revolution and met and conferred with him. During the meeting, which was also attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, the president reported on his trip to Kerman and also on his inspection of Sar Chashmeh copper complex. He then spoke about a number of national problems, including the reduction of foodstuff prices such as meat and bread prices. Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, gave the necessary guidance concerning these issues.

Message to Revolution Guards

LD061750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at a gathering of the Revolution Guards Corps of the country in Tehran today proposed that select individuals should be appointed from among the Revolution Guards Corps to undertake a command course so that they may be appointed as deputies to the existing commanders and subsequently act as good commanders contributing to the consolidation of Islam.

Commenting on corpsmen's adherence to ideologies and to military spirit, Bani-Sadr said: A corpsman is an individual who can visualize the necessary ideology. A communist corpsman should demonstrate in practice that he is communist; as for you, who are the corpsmen of Islam, you should also demonstrate your ideology in practice.

SECTIONS OF IMAM KHOMEYNI'S OFFICE DISSOLVED

LD061210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1035 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's office; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Following the victory of the Islamic revolution and owing to the existence of an untold number of problems facing the struggling people, this office was contacted by various parts of the country, seeking this office's assistance on various matters. For this reason the imam's office proceeded to set up a correspondence section. But at the same time, and on several occasions subsequently, it stressed the point that this office will in no way ever issue an illegitimate recommendation or advice, and that anyone engaged in abuses of this kind should be immediately exposed. In order to achieve closer cooperation with state bodies the correspondence section of Imam Khomeyni's office proceeded to set up a high council of this office in this section.

Since, however, the president has personally proceeded to set up a section at the prime minister's office to investigate the letters from the struggling Iranian people, in order to eliminate the multiplicity of decisionmaking centers, which is extremely detrimental to the country, and in order to centralize power and to achieve coordination in affairs, on the orders of the leader of the revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the correspondent section and the high council of the imam's office are dissolved with effect from this date and without any status whatsoever.

Thus with the utmost regret extended to brothers and sisters, this office will henceforth not reply to letters except those concerned with seeking religious guidance and decisions. Henceforth the Iranian nation should send its letters to the prime minister's office; the office of his excellency the president. It is appropriate to point out the fact that it is only through statements issued via the mass media that the imam's office expresses His Eminence Imam Khomeyni's views on various matters.

It is to be hoped that by their serious efforts state bodies will eliminate the basis for such letters which are mainly complaints against government offices, ministries and revolutionary institutions. It is necessary to point out that anyone henceforth resorting to writing a letter, making a recommendation of giving advice on behalf of the imam's office will be severely reprimanded.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office, Qom.

KHALKHALI SAYS LAND REFORMS TO END FEUDALISM

Tehran TIMES in English 20 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran-The government will soon announce land reforms in a bid to distribute all big holdings in landless peasants and those farmers who had been working on these lands for a long time, it was indicated by Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali yesterday in Gonbad, near the border of Soviet Union.

Khalkhali, talking to newsmen in the border town of Gonbad, said that all big land holdings in Turkoman region had already been distributed among the peasants in an attempt to end the crisis which was sponsored by the big land-lords to safeguard their own personal interests.

This was a major step taken by the government to be followed by nationwide land reforms to put an end to the era of feudalism in Iran, particularly in Turkoman and Kordestan regions.

Khalkhali said that the land reforms introduced in Turkoman region and big land holdings distributed among the peasants already had backing and approval of the Revolutionary Council and the newly elected President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

He said that big land holdings in Turkoman region had been distributed in such a way that feudal lords would never have chance to exploit the poor farmers and bring back the era of feudalism in Iran.

Meanwhile, official sources in Tehran said that the proposed land reforms would require a comprehensive and close study of big land holdings in the country before preparing a final plan. This basic plan of great economic importance could be implemented after elections of the National Assembly and appointment of prime minister with a cabinet.

These sources said that President Bani-Sadr, himself an economist of great repute, with adequate religious background and knowledge of the Islamic economy was keenly interested in agrarian reforms. This interest was in order to provide impetus and priority to the agricultural economy and minimize the pressure of unemployment.

Explaining the details of land reforms in Gonbad and other Turkoman areas, Khalkhali said that all big holdings ranging between 10,000 hectares and 2,000 hectares were being taken over by the government and distributed among the poor peasants and those who were already tilling these lands.

He said the structure of the cultivation would remain the same and only the feudal lords would be removed from the scene.

In reply to a question, Khalkhali said that the agricultural farming companies would also be dissolved and their lands would be distributed among the farmers.

Khalkhali said that lands already taken over and distributed among the peasants by the Turkoman People's Organization would be reviewed and examined by government authorities.

In certain cases, Khalkhali said that farmers from the town of Zabol in Baluchestan va Sistan Province had been deprived of their traditional rights and the government would take necessary steps to rehabilitate them on the lands tilled by them.

ARMY OFFERS MILITARY FACILITIES TO CIVILIANS

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 27 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] In a communique, the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced to the people its readiness to give any kind of aid and assistance to nonmilitary compatriots. The text of the communique is as follows:

Our dear compatriots are hereby informed that it is the aim of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran to implement the program to aid the people, and efforts will always be made to put all facilities in all fields at the disposal of our compatriots. Also for this purpose, the construction crusade of the Army and other organizations as well as the medical centers of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran announce that whenever such events as floods, earthquakes, fires, and accidents occur, all their fa facilities will be put at the disposal of our compatriots on a large scale. They also offer to receive all nonmilitary patients, especially emergency cases, at any time in their military hospitals.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

INA: PIPELINES SUPPLYING ABADAN REFINERY BLOWN UP

JN061511 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 6 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 6 March--A huge fire broke out in seven oil and gas pipelines in the Darkhovin area on the Ahvaz-Abadan road in Arabistan [Khuzestan] as a result of an explosion in the pipelines at dawn today.

The evening newspaper KEYHAN quoted one official as saying that approximately 10 kg of TNT and a time bomb were used to blow up the six crude oil pipelines and one gas pipeline which feed the Abadan refinery.

Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar stated that the explosion has reduced the quantities supplied to the Abadan refinery.

No party has claimed responsibility for the incident. However, Mo'infar described the perpetrators as government enemies.

KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY SUBMITS PEACE PROPOSAL

OW061934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 7 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 6 (XINHUA)--The Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) "firmly believes that Kordestan is an integral part of Iran and there is no room for separation in its demand," newspapers here reported this morning quoting Abdolrahman Qasemlu, secretary of the KDP.

Speaking before 50,000 people in Sanandaj on March 4, Qasemlu explained the stand of the KDP on the six-point proposal to end the Kurdish crisis, which was submitted by the party to the central government. President Bani-Sadr had accepted the proposal orally but said the final decision will be made by the National Assembly to be elected, he added.

On February 29, the second day after a five-man mission sent by the KDP to Tehran to present the six-point proposal to the president, the government and Kurdish sides exchanged in Mahabad the hostages taken in the fighting between government forces and Kurdish guerrillas over the past few months.

According to today's papers, the six-point proposal includes: The right of autonomy for an Iranian Kordestan to be officially and legally recognized and incorporated in the constitution; Iranian Kordestan as a geographical unit to include all Kurdish inhabited regions; apart from four issues, namely, foreign relations, the army, national defense, long term planning and the system of production, the other issues relating to Kordestan will be solved by the people of the region themselves; election of an executive committee which will directly administer the region as an autonomous unit; and internal security, police and gendarmerie will be in the hands of the peoples of the region themselves.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Afghan Liberation Front Organized

LD071340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 80 LD

[Statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Liberation Front of Afghanistan--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "Hold ye fast to the rope of Allah and do not be divided." [verse from the Koran] Because of the ideological considerations and the exigencies of the time and the direct military occupation of Afghanistan by the anti-Islamic and antihuman Soviet superpower, and in order to mobilize and guide the revolutionary and pioneering Muslim forces of the people of Afghanistan on its advancing path; and in order to organize ideological and long-term armed struggle; and in order to create organizations based upon liberating Islamic ideology which guarantees the sovereignty of the oppressed people in the world; and first in order to repulse the occupying superpower from Afghanistan and second to continue the common struggle against the other enemy of the oppressed, the forces of Zionism and Western imperialism, we the 10 Islamic revolution organizations: the Nasr [aid or assistance] Organization of Afghanistan; the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan; the Islamic Uprising [nehzat] of Afghanistan; the Islamic Uprising of the Clergy and Youth of Afghanistan; the Islamic Force of Afghanistan; the Organization of the Strugglers for the Masses of Afghanistan; the Islamic Movement of the Oppressed of Afghanistan; the Islamic Thunder Party of Afghanistan; the Union of the Clergy of Afghanistan; and the Revolutionary Council for the Islamic Union of Afghanistan have united under one front called the Islamic Revolution Liberation Front of Afghanistan so as to bring about the sovereignty of the oppressed upon earth and to obliterate all satanical and antihuman orders, and the achievement of the ideal society of the unified Islamic community free from any kind of exploitation of man by man and the domination of antihuman satanical forces. May we be able to destroy the enemies of our land and ideology and may we achieve victory.

Carter's 'Apology to Israel'

JN060709 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 5 Mar 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "Carter Expresses His Apologies to Israel," the newspaper KEYHAN says: Some 2 weeks ago, the UN Security Council denounced the construction of Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories and, for the first time in the history of this organization, the United States voted for this decision.

However, Israel and the Jews in the United States reacted in such a way that Carter officially apologized to Israel, professing that the United States made a mistake through voting for this decision.

Carter's decision damaged U.S. diplomacy's reputation in the world and affected the sentiments of public opinion in the Arab world and in the states opposed to the Israeli ambitions.

Carter officially announced that the U.S. vote in favor of the resolution does not mean that the United States has either changed its stand on the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories or on the present situation in Jerusalem.

James (Zagby), the executive director of the UN commission on human rights, said that Carter's apology to Israel is incredible. He accused Carter of weakness in the face of pressures applied by Israel.

Reports indicate that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has assumed the burden of this U.S. error.

Iraqi Embassy Staff Reduction

LD061538 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1055 GMT 6 Mar 80 LD

[Announcement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] With regard to rumors concerning some social transformation in the condition of foreign embassies in Iran [as heard], and rumors that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran is studying a plan to reduce the number of employees of some foreign embassies in Tehran, the correspondent of PARS NEWS AGENCY today got in touch with the Information and Publications Department of that ministry to ascertain the truth or falsehood of these rumors.

The director of the information and publications department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while confirming that some foreign embassies have been asked to reduce their diplomatic staff and administrative personnel, said: Following the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran some foreign embassies have increased their personnel in Iran in an unwarranted manner. The number of their diplomatic and nondiplomatic staff in comparison with the number of employees of Iranian embassies abroad is so out of proportion that it is necessary that these countries, including Iraq, reduce the number of their employees to a reasonable and acceptable number.

Logically, Iran should increase its diplomatic, cultural, economic and press staff in foreign countries in order to introduce the Islamic revolution and the new principles governing the new political, social and economic order in Iran after the revolution. But in many cases quite the opposite is the case.

For instance, in the case of Iraq, since there is no comparison between the number of Iranians resident in Iraq and the number of Iraqis resident in Iran and bearing in mind the heartfelt desire and wish of all Muslims of Iran to visit the shrines of the blessed imams on Iraqi territory, it would be quite natural for the Islamic Republic of Iran to have a large and active representation in Baghdad, Karbala and Al-Basrah with sufficient diplomatic and nondiplomatic staff. Nevertheless, contrary to these facts, at the moment the total number of Iran's diplomatic staff in the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baghdad, including the ambassador himself, is only 4, while the Iraqis have 21 political attaches in the lowest level of diplomatic cadre, which is the position of attache, and this number does not include the military, economic, press and cultural attaches.

On this basis, the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran has been asked to reduce as soon as possible the number of their diplomatic and nondiplomatic so as to be proportionate to the number of the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Iraq.

Violence in Saudi Arabia

JN061712 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Mar 80 JN

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has cited reliable sources as saying that five strugglers were martyred during an attack by the Saudi security forces against a revolutionary demonstration staged by the citizens of Al-Qatif, a city in the eastern region of Saudi Arabia. The demonstration was staged to celebrate the anniversary of the return of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the nation and the Islamic Revolution, to Iran.

The Saudi authorities also arrested a number of the demonstrators, who were carrying pictures of Imam Khomeyni. Twenty-five cars belonging to U.S. citizens working in the region were burned during the demonstrations.

The same sources added that martial law was declared in the eastern region of Saudi Arabia, particularly in Ahsa, last Thursday. A curfew has been imposed from 2100.

The struggling and revolutionary youth in Saudi Arabia issued statements saying that struggle and jihad will continue until the very end.

In another development, reports say that student organizations at the Dhahran petroleum college also staged demonstrations. The Saudi police burned a number of cars to deceive the public and blame the students for the action. Seven students were arrested for burning cars and for participating in demonstrations.

Western 'Plots' in Gulf

JN060603 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1905 GMT 5 Mar 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the caption "The Conspiratorial Imperialist Network in the Persian Gulf," the newspaper ETTELA'AT publishes statements by Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Kuwait. In his statements, Ardakani said: A glance at the visits made by senior British, French and U.S. officials to the Persian Gulf area and at the talks that are currently being conducted by the Persian Gulf states is sufficient to draw our attention to this vicious plot. The French president's visit to the Persian Gulf, as well as the visits made by Brzezinski, the U.S. defense secretary, the assistant U.S. secretary of state, the U.S. UN permanent representative and senior Venezuelan and British officials all reveal a scheme to create a long-range political and military front against the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

The ambassador said that these visits coincided with the trips made by senior Persian Gulf states' officials within the area, such as those of the Iraqi defense minister, the Iraqi president, the Omani envoy and the Saudi foreign minister. All of these visits had been made without Iran's knowledge.

We wonder how Sultan Qabus, who dares not leave his palace, can safeguard the Persian Gulf's security if he is not relying on forces hidden behind the curtain. These talks have dealt with issues related to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The failure to acquaint us with these talks and their outcome shows that the imperialists are inciting our neighbors against us.

On the U.S. imperialist plots in the area, Dr Ardakani said that the United States is currently trying to attract Iranian specialists. Consequently, the United States has instructed all of its embassies in the area to facilitate matters for those wishing to travel to the United States, to expedite the issuance of their entry visas and to bypass certain procedures that might obstruct their travel.

Ayet on Pakistan Revolution

Tehran TIMES in English 20 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Tehran--"There is no other country so ripe for revolution as is Pakistan and, inshaallah, there will soon be an Islamic revolution in that country," said Dr Seyed Hasan Ayet. In an exclusive interview the leading politician and revolutionary leader of the Islamic Republic Party said, "The Pakistanis are our brothers and they are Mostazafs...all our sympathies are with them." "Since the time the country (Pakistan) came into existence a majority of the rulers have been working for the imperialist forces and theynever really cared for the welfare of the Pakistanis," he said. There is too much talk about Islam in Pakistan but "we say Islam should be introduced in its true form...to whip people in public places is not true Islam. Our brother Pakistanis have suffered a great deal and now their sufferings should end through an Islamic Revolution... and for that the ground is well prepared..."he said.

In the same way, he said, the Indian Moslems are also our brothers and we know their sufferings too. The Indian Moslems have always great sympathies with all our revolutionary activities and that country also has millions of Moslem and non-Moslems Mostazafs with whom we have all sympathies. This is not all, he went on to say, China, Soviet Union and a number of other countries are bound to see basic changes in their present system. But, Dr Ayet said, we first want to make Iran a model country so that we can show the world what true Islam is. Dr. Ayet said, "I know there is considerable delay in implementation of the Islamic principles in our country because the interim government of Mehdi Bazargan did not act in a revolutionary manner. "If the Bazargan government would have acted in a revolutionary manner several problems being confronted by the country would have not existed at all", he said. "We have to overcome our difficulties and present Iran as a model country of the Islamic world before the people. Then our job to spread Islam will be easier," he said. Dr. Ayet

Dr. Ayet said, "Right now there are two systems in the world, including capitalism and communism, which have already been tried by the people, but it has been realized that they have clearly failed." Islam is a new system for the people of the world and they are anxiously waiting for the practical aspects of the system, he said. Islam is a complete system of human life which has answers to all the questions which have occurred in the minds of the people of the world of today, he said. The trends in comment and reportage by pressmen, he stressed, should be entirely changed and they should support the Mostazafeen all over the world. Imperialist and Zionists powers have at present a complete hold on the international press. Dr. Ayet said that we are planning to set up an Islamic Republic Party on international lines so that we can cover the deprived people of the world. Our first target, he said, will be Moslems and then the Mostazafeen of the world...we are determined that no power should stop us...."

Wheat Agreement Signed With Australia

Tehran TIMES in English 20 Feb 80 p 2 WA

[Text] Tehran--Sir Leslie Price, chairman of the Australian Wheat Board stated in Sydney on Monday that a 450,000-ton wheat deal had been signed with Iranian officials in Hong Kong.

Sir Price further added that this deal was part of the August 1979 agreement between Iran and Australia, that the latter should maintain a constant supply of cereals to this country. The previous deal with Australia was for some 520,000 tons.

Delivery for the present consignment will be spread over five months, between March and July.

Arrival of FRG Delegation

Tehran TIMES in English 20 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Tehran--A West German delegation arrived in Ilam Province to set up a poultry farm complex there it was announced yesterday.

The delegation reported to be the first from West Germany since the Islamic Revolution, indicates the new policy of Iran about which President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr earlier hinted. Iran he said, will have closer economic and commercial relations with some of the Western and Third World countries.

The German delegation yesterday, called on Ilam Governor Asghar Ebrahimi and gave details of the proposed complex.

According to the plan, the complex after completion will market 150,000 eggs daily and 50,000 chickens a week.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, 'FEUDAL LORDS'

Attack on SAVAKists Plots

TA040702 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 3 March broadcast a commentary, entitled, "The Recommendations of the Imam on the Threshhold of the Elections," which says: The liberated Iranian nation is very happy that the imam is in good health and hopes that he will once more lead all the followers of his path like a kind father and leader. Everything must be done not to tire the imam in order to preserve his health. The situation in Iran necessitates his presence. The imam is like water and air for his country.

When the imam was leaving the hospital, he declared that "during these sensitive days for the nation, with all the plots that are being prepared against it, I hope that all the Iranian nation will unite to thwart these plots." Indeed, both internal and external enemies of the Iranian Revolution have not ceased plotting and resorting to subversive activities. Every day they strike blows at the gains of this revolution in a different part of the country. These plots should not be regarded as trivial. The wounded enemies still possess many means for damaging the revolutionary gains. Apart from a small number of SAVAKists, who have been punished, there are still many in the country who are operating against the revolution under a different mask. Their very existence is a big threat for Iran.

Now that the country is on the threshhold of the elections, it is not clear why the government refrains from publishing lists of the SAVAKists' names. We can boldly declare that the plots of these SAVAKists against the revolution were prepared by imperialist U.S. or Israeli advisors.

These enemies of the revolution must be seriously dealt with. Experience tells that it is only by uniting against the enemies of the revolution that the imperialist foes of this revolution can be destroyed. The enemies of Iran and its revolution do not want to see the unity of the followers of the imam's path. They do not want the true forces of Islam to fight counterrevolution and imperialism from a united camp.

So on the threshhold of the parliamentary elections, candidates who are true to the imam's path and his revolution should be considered. The elections should reflect the opinions of all the organizations as well as groups, whether religious or not, who are followers of the imam's path.

Protection of Farmers

TA051932 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran a at 1730 GMT on 5 March broadcast a commentary "The Revolution Guards Protect the [Word Indistinct] Farmers," which says: The fact that Revolution Guards protect the farmers against feudal lords has been received with satisfaction by the true forces who are followers of the imam's path. Feudalism is one of the main basis for imperialists, Zionists as well as supporters of the former regime in Iran. The big feudal lords, by continuing to exploit the Iranian toilers, are making great efforts to annihilate the revolutionary gains of their country for they see their destruction in the ultimate victory of the revolution under the leadership of the imam.

Under the temporary government of Dr Bazargan these landlords, backed by the minister of agriculture, formed armed groups and mistreated farmers, supported by imperialism and Zionism they even resorted to fratricide.

From the early days of the revolution, the true forces followers of the imam's path demanded the deportation of these landlords from their properties and the distribution of land among the farmers. The Islamic Revolution Council has now decided to take steps against these feudal lords in order to protect the farmers. So the Revolution Guards come to the rescue of the Iranian farmer whenever the need arises.

The main problem facing the Iranian farmers is the existence of these feudal lords who protect imperialism and counterrevolution. Another problem is that the Iranian farmers do not possess their own piece of land.

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